DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$40
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TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 30
" " 3 " 15
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 20
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. } RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1865. { NUMBER 39.

War News.

FROM PETERSBURG.

The Petersburg *Express*, of the 15th, contains the following from the front:

There is no change to note in the military situation around this city. The enemy, since his late punishment, has shown no disposition to make any further advance. They have straightened, strengthened and strongly manned and picketed, their new lines, and are confronted by similar works and strong forces on our side. The enemy's pickets do not extend very far beyond Hatcher's Run, and Monk's Neck and Mahone's Bridges are in our possession. By this movement the enemy has covered a large track of excellent wood land, which, no doubt, as we have previously intimated, was the immediate object of this movement. We do not allow ourselves to doubt, however, that future movements towards the investment of Petersburg will be conducted from this point, or advantage will be taken of further extensions in the same direction to operate against the Weldon railroad.

The Yankees are rapidly building observatories on different portions of their lines. Immediately fronting Franklin street, and visible with the naked eye from Sycamore street, is a little pine tree, which they have evidently converted into an observatory. What advantages it gives them we cannot see. It overlooks the lines in the immediate front, and gives them a good view of the houses in Petersburg.

We are glad to perceive that our troops are rapidly improving in spirit. The old fire is leaking out anew, and the Yankee nation will discover to its regret that the South will not blindly swallow its insults.

RICHMOND.

The *Whig*, of the 13th inst., says:

A rumor reached the city, yesterday afternoon, that barges with reinforcements for Grant had entered the James. It needs confirmation. If there were any transports there it is questionable whether they really had troops aboard, as it is more than probable that Grant regards it expedient to send reinforcements to Sherman rather than squat more men in the trenches in front of Petersburg or Chaffin's. The transports, if not imaginary, (which is not improbable,) may be intended for this purpose.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

Passengers by the Fredericksburg train, says the *Whig* of the 13th, stated that it was reported in Fredericksburg that a Yankee cavalry force, variously estimated, accompanied by a large wagon train, had reached the upper part of Stafford county, and was moving in the direction of that town. We give the rumor for what it is worth, but can see no possible reason why so heavy a force would, at this season of the year, attempt a raid or march through a country as bare of provisions and forage as a Yankee is of principle.

WILMINGTON.

The *Journal* of the 15th says:

We learn that active skirmishing was going on all day Saturday between our forces at Sugar Loaf, and those of the enemy below. Towards night they advanced in force driving in our skirmishers and making three attacks upon our main line, all of which were handsomely repulsed, with considerable, we might say heavy, loss to the enemy. Our casualties were about twenty.

Finally the lines were resumed pretty nearly as before, and all remained quiet yesterday, with the exception of some shelling by the enemy's fleet.

On Saturday one of the monitors in the river threw some of her fifteen inch shells at Fort Anderson, with the effect of killing one and wounding another of our men.

The following persons, wounded in the above fight, were received at General Hospital No. 4, on Sunday:

Private Jas Newman, Co. E, 66th Regiment, Pactolus, leg amputated; David F. Jerkins, Co F, 42d Regiment, Smith Grove, back, severe; W. J. Williams, Co D, 37 Ga. Regiment, Red Oak, Ga., fractured thigh.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Columbia *Guardian* of the 13th, contains the following news concerning operations in that State:

In a cavalry engagement last Friday with Gen. Kilpatrick near Aiken, Gen. Wheeler achieved a considerable success, charging and driving back the enemy five miles to their entrenchments.

Heavy skirmishing is going on at Orangeburg, the exact results of which we have not heard reported. If our troops should be compelled to retire from that point, we suppose they will take the line of the Congaree River to protect the positions of Kingsville and Columbia.

A portion of the force of the enemy, we do not know how large, crossed the railroad yesterday below Orangeburg C. H. This would appear to be a divergence from the direction they have hitherto pursued, and may indicate the purpose of crossing the Santee, and going to the eastern part of the State and thence into North Carolina, cutting the North Eastern Railroad at Florence. Rumors locate other parties on the North Edisto about James' Bridge and near Knott's P. O. These, however, lack confirmation.

The cars yesterday proceeded no further down than Louisville.

The following, from the Columbia *South Carolinian* of the 12th, contains more definite and cheering information than anything else that has reached us through the mails. The arrival of Beauregard relieves us from considerable anxiety in reference to the general conduct of the campaign. General Hardee, as we have elsewhere said, is a good corps commander, but is hardly belived to be the man to be at the head of affairs in South Carolina:

The appointment of General Hampton to the command of two such divisions as these of Generals Butler and Young is an earnest of success. He is once more at the head of the men he has so often led to victory on Virginia fields—men on whom both the country and himself can depend—and we may, therefore, look for a repetition here of the gallantry which has been bulletined from every battle in which they have had a place. The arrival of Beauregard, the thought that Hampton is in the saddle, the co-operation of Gen. Johnston, who, although for the present "behind the scenes," does not withhold his skill and experience, whenever demanded, together with a score of other facts of an encouraging character, which should not be published, are events that may well give our people great joy.

Northern News.

The New York *Tribune*, alluding to the late movement of the Yankee troops on Hatcher's Run, says:

The present movement of the army of the Potomac looks, we are sorry to say, like a duplicate of the Hatcher's run affair of last October. It is too soon to say what was the exact purpose of General Grant—whether or not he would have brought on a general engagement had the circumstances seemed favorable—but it is clear his intention has been thwarted by a failure in the execution of prescribed movements. It is the old story. General Meade couldn't get his different corps to connect; the enemy dashed in between them; and a part of the army found itself whipped before the rest knew that a fight was going on.

The Fifth corps is reported to have lost from three hundred to five hundred—mainly in the third division.

Our special despatch indicates that the object of the movement was to penetrate the line of works supposed to protect the railroad now building from the Weldon to the South Side railroad, intended to fill the gap occasioned by General Grant's occupation of the former road. We know only that one part of the attempt miscarried by defective handling of the troops. Let us hope better fortune may attend the rest.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The N. Y. *Herald* contains the following concerning the exchange of prisoners:

After conference with Mr. Ould, the rebel Exchange Commissioner, extending through nearly a month, Colonel Mulford has, under the direction of General Grant, in whose charge everything relating to exchange has been placed by the government, succeeded in making all the arrangements for a complete exchange of all soldiers belonging to the one side held in captivity by the other, including the colored troops. The transfer will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible, henceforth, till all are exchanged. The flag of truce boats will run regularly between Annapolis, Maryland, and Aiken's landing, on James river, taking rebels down and bringing released Union soldiers back.

Brigadier General John H. Winder.

In our issue day before yesterday, we announced the sudden death of this officer, and now append a brief sketch of his military life. The deceased was a son of Maj. Gen. Wm. H. Winder, of Md., who commanded troops of that State in the war of 1812. He was born in Somerset county Md., Feb., 1800. At the age of sixteen he entered West Point, from which he graduated with enviable distinction in 1820, and was commissioned as Lieutenant in the United States army and entered at once upon frontier service, where he continued during the Florida war, earning therein the promotion to rank of captain in the first regiment of the United States artillery, with which he was connected at the breaking out of the Mexican war, to which field of action his command was immediately transferred. Here his true soldierly qualities and gallantry won him such distinction that on the battlefield of Cherubusco he was honored with promotion to the rank of Major. His participation, (in this new and nobly won position,) in the taking of the city of Mexico, the last act of that bloody drama, again crowned him with honor as he was there rewarded with a Lieut. Colonel's commission by General Scott. Subsequently the rank of Colonel was bestowed upon him as a recognition of his merit.

At the period of the commencement of the present war, he was on a brief visit to his family, in the city of Baltimore, and on the 20th of April, 1861, the day succeeding the successful attack upon Massachusetts troops in that city, he forwarded his resignation as an officer of the United States army at Washington, and tendered his services to the Confederacy. The rank of Brigadier General was promptly conferred upon him by President Davis, he having while Secretary of War of the United States, had full opportunity of acquainting himself with the capacities and fitness of the lamented deceased for high position and important trusts, as evinced in his being immediately assigned to the command of the department of Henrico, embracing the city of Richmond and ten miles surrounding.

In July, 1864, he was transferred to the command of Confederate States prison camps in the State of Georgia, and a short time since was appointed Commissary General of prisons, which embraced the immediate command of all prisons East of the Mississippi, which position he held at the time of his death.

In every position which he has been placed his official conduct has been marked by strict probity energy and promptness, and that kind consideration towards all whose official relations made them subordinate to him, which unmistakably attested a noble and genial nature; while in private life, as husband, father and true friend, his memory can never cease to be sincerely cherished.

He leaves in the service of the Confederacy two sons, Captain W. S. Winder and Captain John C. Winder, and was the cousin of Brigadier General Charles Winder, who was killed while leading the old Stonewall brigade at the battle of Cedar Run, and also of Colonel Edward Winder, at present a commander in the Confederate States navy.—*Columbia South Carolinian.*

SHARP PRACTICE TO OBTAIN A WEALTHY WIFE.—The Cleveland *Plaindealer* mentions the case of a well-dressed young man, of good manners, who gave in his income to the assessor several thousand dollars, paid the tax, and had the pleasure of seeing his name in the list among the nabobs of the country. On the strength of this, he courted a wealthy man's daughter and married her. Then it was found out that he had no money, and had sold his mother's watch to pay the income tax. The Government made a good thing out of it; so did the young man.

For the Confederate.

BIVOUAC 1ST N. C. BAT. SHARPSHOOTERS, February 8, 1865.

EDITOR CONFEDERATE:—The following is a list of the casualties in this command, in the battles on Hatcher's Creek, on the 5th, 6th and 7th insts.

Company A, Lieut. R. W. Woodruff, commanding. Wounded—Lieut. W. L. Watson, foot, slightly; Serg't Monroe May, hand and leg, severely, and in the hands of the enemy; Privates J. C. Snow, knee, severe; Jones Shugart, left arm amputated; Wm. Crews, leg, slight; Jones May, foot, severe. Missing—Corporal W. D. Herrington, Private W. G. Allen.

Company B, Lieut. C. A. Shutty, commanding. Killed—Privtte Aug. Shinse. Wounded—Reuben Chitty, face, severe; J. A. Kizer, breast, slight. Missing—A. A. Clewell, Luther Waugh.

R. E. WILSON, Captain Commanding.

OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE, N. C., ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, Feb. 14, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 4.

I. Major C. S. Stringfellow Assistant Adjutant General C. S. P. A. will relieve Capt. Jno. W. Hinsdale, Assistant Adjutant General of Reserves of N. C. and the latter officer will proceed to join the 3rd Regiment Reserves, N. C., as its Colonel, he having been duly elected to that office on the 3rd of January, 1865.

The Lieutenant General Commanding, in taking leave of Colonel Hinsdale, tenders his warm congratulations on his promotion, and earnestly hopes that the intelligence, zeal and gallantry which has characterized his service as a Staff officer may be matured by experience into greater usefulness in his new and more extended sphere.

(Signed) T. H. HOLMES, Lt. Gen'l Comd'g.

Official:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW, Major &. A. A. Gen'l.
Feb. 13-d7t.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R. GEN'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, Sept. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 122.

* * * * *

III. The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

"Every person, not subject to the Rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall *purchase* from any soldier his *arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof*, shall upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed.) S. COOPER. Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

HEAD QUARTERS RESERVE N. C. Raleigh February 10 1865.
Official JNO. W. HINSDALE. A. A. Gen'l.
Feb. 13-d7t.

State papers copy seven times.

COUNTY TRUSTEE.

We are authorized to announce C. P. Wilder, a candidate for the office of County Trustee. If elected he pledges himself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully. Feb 15-dtd.

FOR RENT.

In the town of Oxford, N. C., the residence known as the "Episcopal Parsonage."

Apply to M. H. VAUGHAN.
Feb 15-d2t Oxford, N. C.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From the N. C. R. R. Depot on Sunday night the 12th inst, a medium sized dark bay MARE. At the time of her loss she had on both saddle and briddle. For her return, or information leading to her recovery, a handsome reward will be paid.

Apply to Dr. THOS. H. HILL, or MAJ. HOARE, Q. M.
Feb. 15-d3t
Conservative copy.

$100 REWARD.

Stolen on the night of 25th inst., One milk and cider MARE, medium size, black mane and tail, foretop cut off. I will give the above reward for any information that will lead to a recovery of the above Mare.

JEMIMA P. BARKER.
Feb 15-d4t Williamsboro'.
Conservative and Progress copy one time, and send bill to this office

THE CLOSING OF THE PORTS

Will probably, soon compel me to raise the price of the "Southern Hepatic Pills," the best family medicine in the Confederacy. *Now is the time for families and dealers to supply themselves.*

Until further notice I will send by mail prepaid one box for $5, a dozen for $50. Druggists and other dealers can buy by the quantity at $450 a gross, the purchaser paying freight.—*These prices are not proportionably high.* I will be glad to sell at old rates *for specie*, namely, 25 a box, $2.50 a dozen, $30 a gross. Cash must accompany all orders.

Address, GEORGE W. DEEMS,
Feb 15-d6t* Goldsboro, or Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE.

In Oak Hill, Granville County, a beautiful Residence, and one hundred acres of well improved land. Apply to ROB'T. T. WEBB.
Feb 15-d6t. Franklinton Depot.

SOMETHING NEW IN ENFIELD, N. C.

AN AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE!

I will also buy on commission, for persons wishing me to make purchases for them.

GEO. W. HEPTINSTALL.

REFER TO
M. A. Bledsoe, and Samuel H. Young, Raleigh, N. C.
Dr. H. Joyner, and Col. D. B. Bell, Enfield, N. C.
feb 4-d4t*

NEGROES AT AUCTION!

On Thursday next, we will sell four young negro women—and two men.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Feb. 14-d3t. Auct & Com. Merchants.

SELECT SCHOOL.

At the residence of W. H. Finch by
feb 2-dtf MISS. M. W. FINCH.

JOB WORK!

THE "CONFEDERATE" PRINTING OFFICE

Has one of the best assortments of

BOOK AND JOB TYPE

To be found in the

CONFEDERACY,

And we are prepared to do all kinds of

JOB PRINTING

AT

SHORT NOTICE,

And in the very best STYLE of the Art.

ALL

JOB WORK

Sent us will be done neatly and with

QUICK DISPATCH.

We have an

ADAMS' POWER PRESS,

And several

HAND PRESSES,

AND A

GORDON JOB PRESS

(Capable of making 1500 impressions an hour,)

And our patrons are assured that all work given us will be done in the neatest manner, and with dispatch.

QUARTERMASTERS

AND

COMMISSARIES,

POST SURGEONS,

AND ALL

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

Who desire their work done in the best possible manner would consult their interests by giving us a trial.

OUR PRICES ARE MODERATE.

MILK MILK!

Can be engaged by applying to TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Feb. 14-d2t.

WANTED,

A lady to take charge of a private school of not more than six or eight Students, one who is competent to teach the English language, French, Latin, and Music on the Piano, healthy location and good neighborhood. State terms &c.,

THOS. L. MANER,
Feb. 14-d5t. Battleboro' N. C.

TO THE MAGISTRATES OF OF WAKE COUNTY.

We are requested to announce Lt. E. H. RAY as a candidate for the office of County Trustee. He was severely wounded on the 20th September last in battle near Petersburg; and his disability is thought to be permanent. If elected, he will attend to the duties punctually and faithfully.

feb 11-d2t-w1t*

RUNAWAY TAKEN UP!

Boy LEVY was taken up in the enemie's lines on the other side of the Chowan River. He says he belongs to J. W. Isaac Hutchings; said boy is black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, stout and about forty-four or five years of age, weighs about 150 to 175 pounds.

For further particulars apply at this office.
feb 9-ctf.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, RICHMOND, November 28, 1865.

THE holders and owners of coupon Bonds and Certificates of Stock issued under the act of August 19th, 1861, redeemable after the 1st day of January and July, 1864, are hereby notified to present the same for payment to the Treasurer, one of the Assistant Treasurers, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, funds having been placed in the hands of these officers for the purpose of redeeming said bonds and stock. No interest will be allowed thereon after January first, 1866.

de 13 taw2m G. A. TRENHOLM, Secretary of Trnasury.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

IN GREENSBORO', N. C.

A House with three rooms above and three below, with fire places in each, situated near the depot on a lot of four or five acres, with all necessary out buildings. Possession given whenever required. It is the lot on which I live.

feb. 3 d5t D. C. MEBANE, M. D.

FOR HIRE.

In Wake Forest, until the 20th October next, a nicely furnished residence, containing nine rooms, with necessary outhouses. A fine well of water is on the premises, also a large orchard, grapery and a garden of three acres. The place is about 16 miles from Raleigh, on the R. & G. R. R.

Possession given immediately. Apply to GRAHAM DAVES,
feb 7-d2t* Raleigh, N. C.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I will sell, for cash, the Plantation on which I now live, one mile south of Greensboro', N. C., containing one hundred and eighty acres, one hundred of which is heavily timbered, the remaining eighty is in cultivation—fifteen in grass, thirty planted in winter oats, and twenty-five acres remaining for corn, partly broke.

The plantation contains a good two-story dwelling with four rooms, with kitchen attached. Also two negro houses, good meat-houses, granaries, a well of first-rate water in the yard, a two story barn, a snug school-room, a house for a tenant, on the south part, with a beautiful grove, and a never-failing stream of beautiful water running through the plantation, with a good mill-site near he residence.

HENRY S. CLARK.
feb 8-d5t* Greensboro', N. C.

OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS, RESERVE, N. C. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 13, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.

I. ENROLLING OFFICERS IN THE STATE of North Carolina will make diligent inquiry in their respective counties for the arms, &c., called for in Gen. Lee's appeal of January 25, 1865.

They are required to receive all arms brought forward under this appeal, and reporting them to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, Ordinance officer Reserve, N. C.

By command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES:
JOHN W. HINSDALE, Asst. Adj. General.
Feb. 13-d3t.

HEADQR'S ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, January 25, 1865.

To arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers, pistols, saddles, and other accroutrements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are now required for use, and that they cannot be made so effectual for the defence of the country in any way, as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well armed and equipped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which have inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior.

To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession, that by keeping them they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves deriving any benefit from them. I therefore urge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly, to some of the officers designated below, such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry) as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender those in their possession.

Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused, will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their own defence, should remember if the army cannot protect them, the arms will be of little use. While no valid title can be acquired to public arms and equipments except from the Government, it is reported that many persons have ignorantly purchased them from private parties. A fair compensation will, therefore, be made to all who deliver such arms and equipments to any ordnance officers, officer commanding at a post, officers and agents of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, at any station, or officers in the enrolling service, or connected with the Nitre and Mining Bureau. All these officers are requested, and those connected with this army, are directed to received and receipt for all arms and equipments, whatever their condition, and forward the same, with a duplicate receipt, to the Ordnance Department at Richmond, and report their proceedings to these Headquarters. The person holding the receipt will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau. While it is hoped that no one will disregard this appeal, all officers connected with this army are required, and all others are requested, to take possession of any public arms and equipments they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor. A reasonable allowance for their expenses and trouble will be made to such patriotic citizens as will collect and deliver to any of the officers above designated, such arms and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in the service, or who will report the same to those officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from outrage.

R. E. LEE, General.

The officers receiving arms or accoutrements under this appeal are requested to state upon the face of the duplicate receipts given by them the condition of the articles, whether in good order or otherwise; and if not in good order, the per centage which should be deducted on that account.

These receipts may be presented for payment to any one of the following named officers:

Capt. J. M. Stevens, Richmond Arsenal, Richmond.
Major B. Randolph, Staunton, Va.
Major E. S. Hutter, Danville, Va.
Capt. G. S. Getty, Lynchburg, Va.
Capt. Chas. Semple, Wytheville, Va.
Capt. A. G. Brenizer, Salisbury, N. C.

By order of J. GORGAS, Brig. General, Chief of Ordnance.

Official:
J. W. HINSDALE, A. A. G.
Feb. 14-d3t.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I will attend with the assessors at my office in the city of Raleigh, from Monday the thirteenth to Saturday the eighteenth of February, 1865, to receive the following taxes due the 1st day of January, 1865, to the Confederate Goverment, viz:

1st. The taxes on incomes, salaries and profits.

2nd. The additional tax of ten per cent. on profits made by buying and selling from the 1st day of January, 1864, to the 1st day of January, 1865.

3rd. The tax of twenty-five per cent. on profits exceeding twenty-five per cent., made from the 1st of January, 1864, to the 1st of January, 1865, by any bank or banking company, insurance, canal, navigation, importing and exporting, telegraph, express, railroad, manufacturing or other joint stock company of any description, whether incorporated or not.

4th. The tax on quarterly sales for the quarter ending the 21st December, 1864.

5th. The tax on licenses for the year 1865, due from persons engaged in the following named trade, business or occupation, viz: bankers, auctioneers, wholesale and retail dealers, pawnbrokers, distillers, brewers, hotels, inns, taverns and eating houses, brokers, commercial brokers or commission merchants, tobacconists, theatres, bowling alleys, livery stable keepers, cattle brokers, butchers, bakers, pedlers, apothecaries, photographers, lawyers, physicians, dentists, surgeons and confectioners.

All persons in arrears are very respectfully requested to make payment.

RUFUS H. PAGE, Collector for Wake County.
jan 28-dt13feb.

☞ Conservative, Progress and Standard copy three times.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume J, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq.

Price of No. II, $12.50; No. I, $7.50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber.

A. R. RAVEN, Agent.
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf

30 PIECES OF FINE MACON SHIRTING.

By the Bolt. The best substitute for Bleached Domestic.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Raleigh Feb. 13-2t.

FOR RENT.

Comfortable accommodations for a small family, with garden and other privileges, in a quiet and pleasant part of the city.

Address Box 329, City P. O.
feb 9-d3t

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

ADOLPH COHN

WHOLESALE TOBACCO, AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, GOLDSBORO', N. C.

*** Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO
A. T. Jerkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce, Company Shops; P. V. Daniels, Sr., Pres't R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va.; McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va.
jan 9 d3m*

$2000 REWARD.

LOST or taken by mistake, a box marked "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express Office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

A. P. C. BRYAN, Agent Southern Express Company.
jan 18-dtf

A LARGE FARM TO RENT IN CASWELL COUNTY.

On Monday 13th day of February next I will rent, at my residence in Caswell County, thirteen miles southwest of Yanceyville, fifteen miles north of Company Shops on the N. C. R. R., and thirteen miles southeast of Ruffin Depot, on the Piedmont R. R., my large and well improved plantation, containing six hundred acres of land. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco and other productions incident to this climate. It has a meadow on it which produces 50,000 pounds of excellent hay—mostly herds grass.

On it is a large two story dwelling with five rooms and portico in front; also a good garden, convenient well, negro houses, two large barns with sheds and all necessary outhouses. It is enclosed with fences in good repair. It is large enough to work on it to advantage 15 hands.

Address the undersigned at Anderson's Store, N. C. JOSEPH PINNIX.
jan 30-d3t.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.

All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.

J. ROBT. JEFFREYS, Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.
nov 18-tf

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track-laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given and hands well taken care of.

ALSO, 100 CARPENTERS.

Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill Wanted.

Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE, Pres't Raleigh, N. C.,
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't, Cary, N. C.
dec 6-dtf
Conservative copy till forbid.

NEGRO AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next, at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, for the sale of SLAVES.

We have provided safe and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

dec 19-dtf W. F. ASKEW & CO.

$100 REWARD.

Was taken at the Depot on Friday night last, on the arrival of the Western train, a Lady's BONNET-BOX. From the top and one side of the Box the leather had been torn, leaving the wood exposed. On delivery of said Box, with its contents, at the CONFEDERATE OFFICE, the above reward will be immediately paid, and no questions asked.

jan 23-dtf

IRON! IRON!

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro-labour and provisions—Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County. We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't. Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings.

W. J. HAWKINS, Prest. L. M. & M. Co.
dec. 28-d-tf.

FOR RENT.

A large and desirable residence within a mile of the city of Raleigh, with 300 acres of land attached. Apply to Dr. JOYNER, Yarbrough House,
jan 31-dtf Raleigh, N. C.
☞ State Journal copy.

B. F. POWELL,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, WARRENTON, N. C.

*** Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Negroes, Stock, &c., &c.

REFER TO
W. B. Hamilton & Son, Mobile; J. W. Carroll, formerly of New Orleans; R. A. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; Bacon & Baskerville, Richmond, Va.: Creech & Litchford, Raleigh, N. C.
jan 9-dtf

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES, is now published by the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., } EDITORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:

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For four months.....10.00
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*** All communications should be addressed, "Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
nov 1-d2t

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1865.

New Rates.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

Daily one month,	$10
Daily three months,	20
Daily six months,	40
Tri-Weekly three months,	15
Tri-Weekly six months,	30
Weekly three months,	10
Weekly six months,	20
Advertising per square,	5

The office of the *Confederate* needs an associate Editor and general business manager and superintendent, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. M. Gorman, Esq. Applications will be received to fill this vacancy. Those applying must be practical Printers, and of sufficient experience to take the management of a large concern, with ability to give suitable references.

Address, EDITOR CONFEDERATE.

We surrender our columns to-day, to the proclamation of Gov. Vance. It is a bold, frank and eloquent document. It makes an earnest appeal to the people of the State; it warns them of the dangers which surround them; it announces the evils which exist among them; and it urges them to that harmony of sentiment, and unanimity of action, which are essential for escape from the perils by which they are beset.

In conclusion, the Governor recommends meetings of the people—loyal meetings—wherein the people may give expression to their response to the insulting terms which the federal authorities would seek to impose upon us. We urge upon the people to read the Governor's proclamation.

Each development from the Yankee sources, discloses a new and additional enormity of outrage in their dealing towards us. We have already shown how earnestly Mr. Stephens urged a temporary recognition of the States of the Confederacy, or its government, with assurances that if this temporary recognition could be had, an adjustment could be effected. This was refused. Then Mr. Hunter made the inquiry whether, if the Union were restored, the States would be allowed to send their Representatives to Congress. Lincoln replied that that would rest with Congress to decide.

Now, it appears from Seward's report to Mr. Adams, the United States Minister to England, that our commissioners proposed to postpone the discussion of the question of separation, and, in the meantime, to discuss other matters, thereby affording time for passion to cool, arms to be laid aside, and trade and intercourse to be established. It was suggested by them, that if this were done, we should have immediate peace, with a certain prospect of an ultimate satisfactory adjustment of political relations between the Government and States of each section and people. In other words, our commissioners asked for a simple truce or armistice, to open the way for negotiations. The reply was—*no suspension of hostilities* could be allowed, except on the condition that we would disband our armies, and submit to Federal authority. Thus, our enemies refused to stay the murderous bullets—to stop the furious slaughter—unless we would degrade ourselves by a humiliating submission, and surrender of our whole cause.

Public Meeting in Chapel Hill.

We understand that a meeting was held in Chapel Hill a few days since, to respond to the terms held out by Lincoln; at which, patriotic resolutions were introduced and passed. At that meeting, Mr. Samuel F. Phillips is said to have moved to strike out the preamble and first resolution, and to have accompanied his motion with a speech, in which he opposed the war, and "thanked God he had never been instrumental in getting any one into it." Whereupon he was reminded by Mr. Jones Watson, that, in 1861, he made speeches for the war, and induced soldiers to volunteer.

We should be glad to hear more of this meeting, and to be informed exactly of Mr. Phillip's course. By and by, Mr. Phillips will become known to the people of North Carolina.

We were informed by a gentleman on yesterday, who is just from Richmond, that our Congressional delegation are thoroughly united in favor of maintaining the war to the last, rather than submit to the degrading terms offered by the enemy. Prominent (said he) among those who despise and spurn the wicked efforts of our foe at subjugation, is Dr. J. T. Leach. We are not at all suprised at this. While we have been obliged to criticise, in sharp terms, the past policy of the Doctor, we have always given him credit for courage and honesty; and we have never doubted that he would follow his convictions.

It would be of vast importance to our people, if the delegatisn would unite in a manifesto to the people, on the subject of "union and harmony;" and as soon as possible, if they will prepare to meet the people, and confer with them how best to employ the resources of the country for the maintenance of the cause.

COMMUNICATIONS.—When communications are written to us, charging political delinquency, the accuser should be willing, if necessary, to give his name. Otherwise, the Editor is made to assume the responsibility for facts not within his knowledge; and which he is debarred from making good. Such communications cannot be used.

War News.

It will be seen from the Northern news, published in another column, that the New York *Tribune* admits a repulse of Grant's army, in the late affair of Hatcher's Run. It is evident that the purpose of Grant was to have brought on a general engagement, if necessary, to force his way towards a railroad which the Yankees believe Gen. Lee is building between the Weldon road and the South Side road. It was for this, that nearly the whole of his army was massed on our right. The *Tribune* says—"his intention was thwarted, by a failure in the execution of prescribed movements; Gen. Meade could not get his different corps to connect, and a part of the army found itself whipped, before the rest knew that a fight was going on."

Such is the candid confession of Horace Greely. One of the severest blows the enemy has received for some time, was in front of Finnegan's lines. This officer withdrew his line, as though in retreat, leaving his two batteries on the extremities of his line. The enemy, thinking our troops to be retreating, pressed forward, and were subjected to a murderous enfilade from each battery. Their loss, in this corps alone, is said to be five hundred.

The news is more cheering from South Carolina. Beauregard is on the spot. Wheeler has achieved a handsome success; driving the cavalry of Kilpatrick five miles from near Aiken, and running him into his entrenchments. We may expect to have something decisive from South Carolina at any moment.

Our troops at Wilminton repulsed three attacks of the enemy within the past few days, with heavy loss.

The cause is looking up. If the people do not destroy themselves, all will be right.

DELEWARE AND KENTUCKY.—The Delaware Legislature, now in session, has lately rejected the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution abolishing slavery, by a three-fourth vote in the Senate, and a two-third vote in the House.

The Governor of Kentucky advises the Legislature and people to yield to the proposed amendment, and recommends its ratification, but thinks the Yankee government should pay Kentucky $34,000,000, the estimate value of her slaves in 1864.

BUFFALO DEPREDATIONS IN HERTFORD AND GATES COUNTIES.—We are informed by a gentleman just from Hertford county, that the Buffaloes are committing great outrages in the counties of Hertford and Gates—plundering the unarmed citizens without mercy. On last Friday night, they visited the house of Mr. Hiram Gatlin, an old and respectable citizen of Hertford county, and stripped him of almost everything he owned. His loss is estimated at over $15,000.

To our Advertising Patrons.

The Gas Company has notified us that the Gas will be shut off, for some few nights to come, at 12 o'clock—before we get through printing our daily issue—and we will therefore be compelled to go to press earlier than usual.

Persons intending to have advertisements inserted, will bring them in by, or before, 7 p. m., to insure their publication in the morning's paper.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Particular attention is called to the advertisements of D. C. Murray & Co. They have just received a supply of Hats, Cassimere, Ladies' Dress Goods, Borax, Copperas, Gum Arabic, etc., ect. Also, the advertisement W. B. Smith & Co., of the *Field and Fireside*, who want two mailing clerks—applications from ladies will be received. Also, the advertisement of W. F. Askew & Co., who will sell, at auction, on Tuesday next, thirty likely negroes.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of Saturday, announces a brief suspension of that paper, with a view to its temporary removal to another point. This is rendered necessary by the progress of military events, cutting it off from the mail facilities for distributing its paper to a large portion of its subscribers, while the lack of transportation renders its supply of paper precarious.

Lieut. THEODORE C. JAMES, of the 3rd N. C. T., has been assigned temporarily as Commandant of the Post of Raleigh.

RETURNED TO DUTY.—A correspondent of the Columbia *Carolinian*, writing from Asheville, N. C., relates an uncommon occurrence as follows:

A certain Captain of Kirk's tory command was a lieutenant in one of the S. C. regiments in 1862, but being cashiered, raised a company and joined the enemy. He came in a few days ago with one hundred men, reported to Colonel Palmer for duty, and is now said to be doing good service, slaying bushwhakers right and left.

KILLED BY DESERTERS.—Mr. John McMillan, son of Col Alex. McMillan, of Robeson Co., was killed by deserters near Antioch church in that county, on the night of the 12th inst. Mr. McMillan is said to have been an estimable gentleman, and his untimely death is universally lamented by those who knew him.

FIRE IN FAYETTEVILLE.—The *Telegraph* of the 14th, says:

The stirring peals of the fire-bell startled our citizens from their usual quiet on yesterday about 10 o'clock a, m., and in a short time it seemed that everybody was hurrying in the direction of a dense smoke that rose near the grave yard. We repaired to the spot and found that the burning building was one owned by the Fayetteville Manufacturing Company and occupied by Mr. Jas. P. Reynolds, one of its employees. The house was totally destroyed, but most of its contents were saved. The Arsenal engine, under Capt. C. R. Banks, was there and although arriving too late to give any assistance in saving the house in which the fire originated, rendered efficient service in preserving some of the adjacent buildings.

The North Carolina Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 25 per cent. This will contribute to the Sinking Fund the sum of $750,000.

BY THE GOVERNOR:

A PROCLAMATION,

TO THE PEOPLE OF NOTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, It is incumbent on me by virtue of the high trusts your partiality has conferred upon me to watch with vigilance over your welfare, guard with fidelity your interests; and warn you of every approaching danger:

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the said State, actuated by a sacred sense of duty and love of country, do deem it necessary to address you in this manner in regard to the dangers and duties of the present time; earnestly praying that it may be conducive to harmony and good will, wherein only is to be found a safe and honorable deliverance from all our troubles. It is known to you all, that in the beginning of these troubles, North Carolina was so decidedly opposed to imitating the secession of her Southern sisters, that any attempt to force her to do so by even a majority of her people, prior to the Proclamation of Lincoln in 1861, would most likely have resulted in civil war, among our own citizens. It pleased God, however, to prevent this calamity and to calm all the fierce passions of party bitterness, and to cause the most perfect unanimity by means of that Proclamation, which placed before us the dire necessity of either assisting or slaughtering our own brothers and friends. Interest, honor and sympathy combined to decide us upon resistance to what all united in condemning as a cruel and wicked war upon the homes and liberties of the South. With unexampled zeal we entered into the war, rushed forward our bravest sons, and poured out our richest treasures.—With immense sacrifices, and varying fortunes, we continued the struggle, still with great unanimity for years. About the end of the third year, however, a portion of our people in common with many others throughout the South, seeing how our best citizens were falling, and how our fairest lands were desolated, began to urge that peace should be sought for by negotiations as well as by the sword. They argued that our Confederate authorities, moved by pride of opinion and embittered by the length and fierceness of the conflict, had not made a sufficient trial of statesmanship as a means of stopping the war; that no doubt if properly approached, either commissioners appointed by our common government, or by the States separately—supposing diplomatic reasons would prevent the enemy from treating with the former—that our enemy would grant us better terms than we had supposed, and promising that if a fair and honest effort at negotiations should be spurned by the enemy or rejected, then all classes and conditions of men in the South would unite in an earnest prosecution of the war. This was the first serious approach to a division among our people. Sympathizing with the reasonableness of this demand, though not with all the reasons given for believing in its efficiency, and being as sincerely desirous as it was possible for man to be, to stop the war on honorble terms, I, as your Governor, addressed President Davis in December 1863, and urged this course upon him. In answer thereto, he assured me that three separate and distinct efforts had been made to treat with the enemy, without obtaining even a hearing and that he did not see how a fourth one could be initiated without humiliation to ourselves and injury to our cause.

Trusting that Providence would yet open the way, the matter rested here for another year. Many, however, of our people, who advocated peace upon such vague and ill-defined terms as to cause doubts of their good faith and loyalty, continued seduously to disseminate the opinion, that our own government alone was to blame for the continuance of the war, going so far in some instances as to threaten revolutionary measures for wresting the treaty-making power from its hands, and negotiating with the enemy ourselves, alleging that we could certainly get such terms if the States would act in their sovereign capacity, as would secure our property and slaves, by reconstruction. Since the beginning of the present year, however, two individuals from the North having visited Richmond on a peace mission, by the authority of President Lincoln, and having, as our President supposed, opened the way for another effort at negotiation, it was promptly made. He immediately sent a delegation through the lines for that purpose, consisting of Vice President Stephens, Judge Campbell, late of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, Confederate States Senator, from the State of Virginia, men all eminent for their abilities, public services, and the long continued confidence and respect of their countrymen. The first two are well known to have opposed the beginning of this war, and to sympathize with the general desire for negotiations.—They were met at Fortress Monroe, by President Lincoln, and Mr. Seward, his Secretary of State, who, without allowing them to leave the boat on which they arrived, told them what appears in the following official report:

RICHMOND, Feb. 5, 1865.

To the President of the Confederate States:

Sir—Under your letter of appointment of Commissioners of the 28th, we proceeded to seek an informal conference with Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States upon the subject mentioned in your letter. The conference was granted and took place on the 3rd inst., on board a steamer anchored in Hampton Roads where we met President Lincoln and Hon. Mr. Seward, Secretary of State for the United States. It continued for several hours and was both full and explicit. We learned from them that the message of President Lincoln to the Congress of the United States in December last explains clearly and distinctly his sentiments as to the terms, conditions, and mode of proceeding by which peace could be secured to the people, and we were not informed that they would be modified or altered to attain that end. We understood from him that no terms or proposals of any treaty or agreement looking to an ultimate settlement would be entertained or made by him with the authorities of the Confederate States because that would be a recognition of their existence as a seperate power, whilst under no circumstances would be done, and for like reasons that no such terms would be entertained by him from States separately, that no extended truce or armistice as at present advised would be granted or allowed without a satisfactory assurance in advance of the complete restoration of the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States over all places within the States of the Confederacy; that whatever circumstances may follow from the re-establishment of that authority must be accepted out and out: Individuals subject to pains and penalties under the laws of the United States, might rely upon a very liberal use of the power confided to him, to remit these pains and penalties, if peace be restored during such conference.

The proposed amendments to the Constitution, adopted by Congress on the 31st ult., were brought to our notice. These amendments provide that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, should exist within the United States or in any place within its jurisdiction, and Congress should have power to enforce the amendments by appropriate legislation. Of all the correspondence here mentioned and leading to the same, you have heretofore been informed.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
(Signed,) A. H. STEPHENS,
R. M. T. HUNTER,
J. A. CAMPBELL.

Thus you see that neither terms nor conditions were spoken of in the interview, but only subjugation offered us, the mere details of which they proposed to settle. At one blow, all our hopes in the humanity and moderation of our enemies were dashed to the ground. No terms or proposals of a treaty coming either from the Confederate States; or any one of the States would be entertained, but a complete, absolute and unconditional submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States, is required as a preliminary step to any, even the slightest cessation of hostilities. Seeing then that we can treat with the enemy, neither by the authorities of the Confederate States, nor by separate State action, what will be the result if we submit, as we are required to do? This we can partly judge by examining that constitution and those laws, to which we are required to yield obedience. That constitution is not the one we left. In addition to the changes it has undergone by corrupt and violent interpretation by Black Republican judges, its wording has been so changed as to decree immediately and forever, the abolition of slavery. The "laws" to whose tender mercies we are referred, provide most minutely and particularly for the punishment of death by the halter, of every man, soldier, sailor or marine, civilian and others, who have been engaged in what they term rebellion. Not ceasing to punish with the death of the offender, the "laws" of the United States also provide that all his property, real and personal, shall be confiscated. The only mitigation of the rigor threatened by these laws, is contained in Mr. Lincoln's proclamation accompanying his annual message in December 1863, in which he proposes to hang only those above the rank of Colonel in the army and Lieutenant in the navy, and all civil and diplomatic officers or agents of the Confederate Government, and various other classes therein specified; coupled with a vague intimation to our commissioners in their recent interview, that whilst we must prepare to accept all the pains and penalties of the laws, we might rely on a liberal use of the pardoning power, vested in him. He also informs us that the terms set forth in his recent message of December last, wherein he re-endorses the above mentioned proclamation will be rigidly adhered to.

Now, then, we can sum up, in some sort, the consequences of our submission. Four million slaves, two hundred thousand of whom have been in arms against us, turned loose at once in our midst, our lands confiscated, and sold out to pay the cost of our subjugation, or parcelled among negro soldiers, as the reward of the slaughter of their masters; our women, children and old men reduced to beggary, and driven from their once happy homes; our mutilated and diseased soldiers, starving in rags from door to door, spurned by even pensioned negro soldiers, whilst the gallows grows weary under the burden of our wisest statesmen and bravest defenders; to say nothing of universal financial ruin and the intolerable oppression of a rapacious and vindictive foe, in the hour of our conquest. Great God! is there a man in all this honorable, high-spirited and noble commonwealth, so steeped in every conceivable meanness, so blackened with all the guilt of treason, or so damned with all the leprosy of cowardice, as to say, yes, we will submit to all this! and whilst there yet remains a half million men amongst us able to resist!—And who says the enemy will give us anything better? Not Mr. Lincoln; and do the weak and the vaccillating among us, know better, than he does, what he will do for us?

Having made therefore a fair and honest effort to obtain peace by negotiation, and knowing now precisely, from the lips of the President of the United States, what we are to expect, what are we to do next? There is only one thing left for us to do. We must fight, my countrymen, to the last extremity, or submit voluntarily to our own degradation. Let no man mistake the issue now. The line of distinction will be drawn plainly between those who are for their country, and those who are against their country. There is no half-way house upon the road. The purifying fire is even now burning throughout the land, and its consuming flames must separate the dross from the true metal. Degradation, ruin and dishonor on the one hand, liberty, independence and honor, if our souls be strong, on the other. Is it not worth another honest and manly effort? Aye, another, and another, and another, and a thousand efforts, of our whole people. As North Carolinians, descendants of revolutionary heroes, and fathers and brothers of the noblest dead and living soldiers that ever drew a blade for human freedom, we cannot tolerate the thought of such base and infamous submission.

Should we willfully throw down an organized Government, disband our still powerful armies, and invite all these fearful consequences upon our country, we would live to have our children curse our grey hairs for fastening our dishonor upon them.

I trust and believe that there will be little difference of opinion in North Carolina as to the propriety of continued resistance. The great argument which will be brought forward to shake your honor, are intended to incite you to despair, will be that successful resistance is no longer possible. Some will tell you that we are already subdued; that the enemy outnumbers us, that our fighting men are all slain; our resources exhausted and we might as well submit now. This, my countrymen, is false, and as frequently proceeds from a craven or a traitorous, as from an honest but mistaken spirit. Great as our calamities have been, straightened as we are for all suppplies, both of men and material, I tell you, in all candor, that when I survey the condition by the light of human history, I see no danger which threatens to be fatal to our cause, except this depression of spirit among the people and the still more fearful risk of internal dissension. So long as we remain one and *determined*, it is not in the power of our enemies to subdue us. "But except these abide in the ship, ye cannot be saved." All things may be supplied if we were but possessed of that bold and manly spirit of resistance to tyranny, of which liberty and independence are born. That alone can fill the widow's barrel and still the orphan's cry, can cast cannons and build ships of war; can raise up armed men from the dust of the dragon's teeth, can wrest tangible realities from the very jaws of impossibility. Without it, numbers but add to the ignominy of certain defeat, even as the Persian millions were whipped and shamed by the three hundred in the mountain pass. Are our men all slain? Over four hundred thousand names yet stand upon the muster-rolls of the Confederacy, to say nothing of the many thousands who shirk. Where are they? Thousands upon thousands absent without leave, are lurking in the woods and swamps of the South. Are our provisions all gone? Hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain now rot at the various depots of the South for want of transportation; and this transportation cannot be protected because the absent soldiers are not at the post of duty. Oh! my countrymen! if you would but rise to entreat, to shame, to drive them back to their country's standard. Has our territory been overrun? It has, but how much of it has been held? The enemy marched triumphantly through the heart of our sister Georgia, and is *she* conquered? Except for the garrison at Savannah and the ashes of desolation on their track through the interior, Georgia has neither enemy nor the sign of an enemy on her soil. So of most portions of the South, which space does not permit me to enumerate. For four years, their countless legions have gnawed at the vitals of Virginia, yet to-day they claim not even all of her territory which is swept by their cannon. The cities they garrison, the land their armies actually stand upon, and the waters ridden by their fleets, are all that they really hold, or ever can hold, except by our ignoble consent.

Let the balance of our cities go; Mobile, Charleston, Wilmington, Richmond, all, and if we are determined to be free our subjugation is quite as distant as ever. For thank God, the Confederacy does not consist in rick and mortar, or particular spots of ground, however valuable they may be in a military point of view. Our nationality consist in our *people*. Liberty dwells in the heart of her votaries, and the ragged, barefooted soldier standing in the depths of the forest, or in the shadow of the mountain, can offer her sacrifices, which will be as sweet and as acceptable as those proffered in gorgeous temples in the midst of magnificent cities. So if our country and its cause, like to the kingdom of God, be enthroned in our hearts, then, indeed am I persuaded, that neither principalities nor powers, nor things present nor things to come, nor height nor depth, nor life nor death, nor any other creature shall be able to separate us from that independence and honor for which our people have suffered and our sons have died.

Therefore, my countrymen, having warned you of this danger which is upon us, I now appeal to you by everything held sacred among men, to bear yourselves as becomes your high lineage and future hopes. I implore you to lay down all party bitterness, and to be reconciled to your neighbor for the sake of your country; to use every possible exertion to restore absentees to the army; to divide of your abundance freely with the poor and the suffering; to strengthen the arms of your rulers, and to sustain your soldiers and their Generals; and to give cheerfully your aid physical, mental, and moral, in whatever sphere you may be, to prevent the degradation of your country, and the ruin of its people.

For the purpose of determining the best means of accomplishing this, as well as for giving expression to your opinions, I earnestly recommend that you assemble in primary meetings in every county in the State, and let the whole world and especially our enemies see how a free people can meet a proposition for their absolute submission to the will of ther conquerors.

{L. S.} Given under my hand and the great Seal of the State, in our City of Raleigh, on the 14th day of February, A. D., 1865.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
A. M. McPHEETERS, Private Secretary.

For the Confederate.

MR. EDITOR:—I have read in the columns of your paper, an account of the meeting of the sick and wounded soldiers now in the hospitals in this city. My object is to call the attention of our citizens, and the men of the State, to this noble example of soldiers prostrated by disease, contracted by exposure, privations and hardships in the service of their country for our defence—soldiers wounded, and compelled to retired from the trenches—men who have often put in jeopardy their lives for our defence—all uniting, and pledging again their fortunes and lives, that they will renew their efforts to win independence.

Rouse up for shame, then, sons of North Carolina, your patriotism only slumbers in the loss of inglorious care. The scene to which I call your attention, if you will reflect on it, will fire up your hearts like a sparke that ignites a magizine. It must awaken you to a sense of duty to your country. Rouse up, then, my fellow-citizens. The safety of your families depend on it. Your loved ones appeal to you, and expect you to protect them. Your country *needs—demands*—your aid. To arms, then, sons of Carolina, at once, and repair to the front with alacrity.

Let us all assemble in the Capitol Square, with the statue of the farther of his country, George Washington, in view, and in the presence of our God, pledge ourselves, one to the other, that we will never cease our efforts, until our rights are secured and our independence acknowledged. LOYAL HEART.

CROAKERS.—Who are they? They are those who, protected at home, or in bomb proof positions, by the valor of our noble soldiers in the field, and who are ready to cry "wolf! *wolf!* WOLF!!" whenever these brave soldiers fail to accomplish more than human fortitude can, and the enemy thereby secures some advantage.—It is a great pity these people cannot be convinced that the destiny of our country, "for weal or for woe," is not in their keeping and so place their hands upon their mouths and keep silence.

An old widow, when her pastor said to her "God has not deserted you in your old age," replied: "No, no—I have a very good appetite still.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A NEW ARRIVAL.

10 barrels of Borax, Copperas,
4-4 Sheeting and a few barrels of Southampton Brandy,
For sale by
D. C. MURRAY & CO.
Feb 16-dlt.

GUM ARABIC.

By the pound or case,
For sale by
D. C. MURRAY & CO.
Feb 16-dlt

NEGRO AUCTION.

Will be sold, at our Salesroomd, on Tuesday, 21st, at 12 o'clock, 30 likely NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, Girls, and children These Negroes are all likely and sold for no fault.
W. F. ASKEW & CO.
Feb 16-d5t.

THE FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

Wanted, two Mailing Clerks, applications from ladies will be entertained. Recommendations of character required. The duties are light and ladies will be provided with a retired and comfortable room. Apply in person immediately or address WM. B. SMITH & CO.
Field and Fireside Office, Raleigh, N. C.
Feb 16-tf.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1865, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb. 14.—One thousand and fifty returned Confederate prisoners are expected from Varina to-morrow. It is understood that the exchange of prisoners will now proceed regularly.

No later Yankee papers to-night.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Feb. 14.—The Senate adopted the report of the Committee of conference on the bill to promote the efficiency of the Cavalry.

After debate, also passed the Senate bill regulating the business of conscription. The Senate then resolved itself into secret session.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Barksdale, from the special Committee to whom was referred the bill introduced by him relative to the employment of negroes as soldiers reported back said bill, with recommendation that it pass. It was made the special order for Thursday.—Mr. Miles asked and obtained leave to print the minority report, from the same Committee.

The report of the committee of conference on the bill to promote the efficiency of the cavalry was adopted.

The bill to punish frauds against the government was rejected. Several bills were considered and passed, including the House bill for the organization of field artillery. The House then resolved into secret session.

Seward's Report to Minister Adams.

RICHMOND, Feb. 14.—Seward, in his report to Minister Adams, of the late conference, says what the insurgent party seemed chiefly to favor was the postponement of the question of separation, upon which the war was waged, and a mutual direction of efforts on the part of our government as well as that of the insurgents, to some extrinsic policy or scheme for a season, during which passions might be expected to subside, and armies be reduced, trade and intercourse, between the people of both sections be resumed. It was suggested by them, that through such postponement we might now have immediate peace, with some new very certain prospect of an ultimate satisfactory adjustment of political relations between the Government and States of each section and people now engaged in conflict with it. The suggestion, though deliberately considered, was nevertheless regarded by the President as one of armistice or truce; and he announced that we can agree to no suspension of hostilities, except on a basis of a disbandment of the insurgent forces, and a restoration of the national authority throughout the States of the Union.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 14.—The Yankee papers say Thomas and Wilson are about to sweep through Mississippi and Alabama as soon the weather will permit, with a large force of cavalry and mounted infantry.

MOBILE, Feb. 14.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser, from Senatobia, to the 11th, says: Memphis dispatches of the 7th and 8th have been received. The Herald's Washington special correspondent says, these in position for knowing, regard the result of the peace negotiation as very far from a total failure. The Washington Chronicle says the only condition to an honorable peace has been declined by the Rebel Commissioners; that condition being a restoration of the Federal Union and obedience to the laws of Congress.

The Times special says: Lincoln assured the Commissioners that if the South would return to the Union, under the Constitution, they would be treated with the utmost liberality, but without that recognition, war must and would go on.—neither side yielded a hair's breadth. Lincoln and Seward returned to Washington, and the result of the conference was laid before the Cabinet who endorsed Lincoln's course, and are unanimous in a determination that the war must continue.

The Commercial's Washington special says: It is asserted that Lincoln will issue a proclamation showing the result of the peace negotiations, urging the people to fill up the ranks for a more vigorous prosecution of the war.

Gold in New York on the 6th was 213.

MARRIED,

On the 31st Jan., at the residence of Mr. R. N. Taylor, Chapel Hill, by the Rev. A. W. Wilson, MR. T. J. LATHAM, formerly of Washington, N. C., to MISS KATHLEEN C. daughter of Mr. J. E. Stevenson, formerly of Newbern.

DIED,

In this city, on the 14th inst., at the residence of her son W. R. Richardson, of Consumption, MRS. MARTHA A. RICHARDSON, relict of the late Capt. W. R. Richardson, of Richmond, Va.

The Funeral will take place at the Baptist Church, on Thursday morning, the 16th, at eleven o'clock.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died on the 13th inst., at Pettigrew Hospital, Raleigh, N. C. of Typhoid Pneumonia, NOAH H. SUTTON, of Lenior County.

The deceased was a member of Co "E" 3rd N. C. Cavalry, was a good soldier, a true patriot, and a faithful christian. He leaves a wife, three children, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their irreparable loss, but they sorrow not as for one who dies without hope. Peace to his memory, and may He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, be a father to the widow and the orphan, and teach them, by the gentle persuasions of His spirit, to prepare to meet him who has gone before, in the realms of endless bliss.

"Tears fell when thou wert dying
From eyes unused to weep;
And oft where thou art lying
Shall tears the cold turf steep."

R. M. A.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,

Have just received a lot of black and colored Hats.

Single and double width Cassimere.

A few patterns of Ladies' Dress Goods.

Feb 16-dlt

FOR SALE.

By order of the Court of Equity of the County of Wake in the case of "Sarah A. Dupree, Eliza A. Dupree and others against Peter D. Dupree and others," I shall sell on the 25th day of March at 12 M, to the highest bidder two lots in the South Eastern portion of the City of Raleigh—in the pleadings mentioned and described—and bounded by the lots of J. J. Ferrell, O. L. Dodd and Ransom Johnson, containing about two acres of land. The houses on said lots are very comfortable and located in a healthy portion of the City. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

Feb 15-d3t